

SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C.....TUESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1831.

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FROM THE GEORGIA JOURNAL.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
December 22, 1830.

(Signed) **GEORGE R. GILMER.**

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. 22

(Signed) J. MARSHALL,
Ch. Just. of the U. S.

From the Columbia Times and Gazette.

LEGISLATURE.

Resolved, That the Legislature of the State

Resolved, That the several States comprising the United States, are not united upon the principles of unlimited submission to the General Government, but by compact under the title and title of the Constitution of the United States and of amendments thereto, they constituted a government for special purposes—delegated to that government certain definite powers, reserving each State to itself, the residuary mass of right to their own self-government and that whenever the General Government assumes undelegated powers, its acts are inauthoritative, void, and of no force. That to this compact each State acceded as a State, and as an integral party. That the government created by this compact was not made the exclusive or final judge of the extent of the powers delegated to itself, since that would have made its discretion, and not the Constitution, the measure of its powers; but that, as in all other cases of compact between parties, having no common judge, each party has an equal right to judge for itself, as well of infractions as of the mode and measure of redress.

gress of the United States, now of force, imposing duties upon imports for the protection of domestic manufactures, have been and are, deliberate and highly dangerous and oppressive violations of the Constitutional Compact, and that whenever any State which is suffering under this aggression shall lose all reasonable hope of redress from the wisdom and justice of the Federal Government, it will be its right and duty to interpose in its sovereign capacity, for the purpose of arresting the progress of the evil occasioned by the said unconstitutional Act.

Mr. Levy moved as an amendment to this resolution, to insert after the word "manufactures" the following words: "and also the appropriations of money by the Congress of the United States for the purposes of lateral improvement."

Mr. T. J. this was rejected, the yeas

Thus ended this important discussion. We have not space at present to make further remarks, but will ere long, congratulate our readers on the signal success of the Republican party throughout the whole session, and the manly and honorable attitude in which, by their firmness and perseverance, they have placed the State of South-Carolina.

Clinton=first Congress

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.

Tuesday, Dec. 29.—After the transaction of Executive business in secret session, the Senate resolved itself into High Court of Impeachment, and the trial of Judge Peck was continued. After receiving the testimony of Henry L. Geyer, Esq. the Rev. Mr. Herrill, and Arthur L. Maginnis Esq. witnesses summoned on the part of the House of Representatives, and the cross-examination of those gentlemen by the managers of the impeachment, and the closing arguments

Friday, Dec. 31—Mr. Sanford presented a memorial signed by a number of citizens of the city of New York, in behalf of the claims of James Monroe, late President of the United States; which was read and laid on the table. Mr. Barnard presented a memorial from a number of the citizens of Pennsylvania, in relation to the removal of the Indians beyond the Mississippi; which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs. After the consideration of Executive business, the Senate adjourned over to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

and Alabama; the joint resolution regulating the transmission of public documents, as printed by order of Congress, the bill providing for the punishment of crimes in the District of Columbia; the bill providing for the completion and support of the Penitentiary, in the District of Columbia, were severally read a third time and passed.

Friday, Dec. 31.—The House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, for the purpose of considering the bill, *Smithsonian Institution*.

Mr. Harcer detailed the history of the claim; explained the grounds upon which it was founded; dwelt at great length on the meritorious services of the claimant; and concluded with an eloquent appeal to the sympathies of the House, in behalf of the distinguished gentleman for whose relief the people of Albemarle county, in Virginia, and those of the city of New York, had petitioned the House. Mr. Cambreleng followed on the same side, in a strain equally eloquent. The bill was opposed with great force and spirit by Mr. Chilton, of Ky., and Mr. Whittlesby, of Ohio.

The committee rose and reported progress, before the question was taken on the passage of the bill.

CAPITONS OF THE LAWS.

Selected by the General Assembly of North Carolina at its session in 1833.—51.

PUBLIC ACTS.

1. An act to extend the provisions of the Act of 1823, granting further time to perfect titles to land in this State. [Extends the provisions of the act of 1822 to the year 1835.]

2. Amending the act of 1762, chapter 8, sec. 20, prescribing the mode in which apprentice bonds shall be taken. [Provides that such bonds shall be made payable to the Governor and his successors in office.]

3. Concerning the distribution of the public arms to the police authorities, and to provide in case of invasion or insurrection. [Provides that so many stand of arms shall be deposited at the several places therein mentioned; and that the Adjutant General, by and with the consent of the Governor, may grant to the police authorities of any county 65 stand, upon giving bond with sufficient security, if required, for the safe keeping of the same.]

4. Explaining and amending the act of 1822, providing a revenue for the payment of the civil list and contingent charges of government; so far as respects artificial curiosities. [Useful inventions not to be considered artificial curiosities in the provisions of the above recited act.]

5. For the more perfect administration of justice in capital cases. [Provides that Judges shall have power, when the trial of a capital case has been commenced, to adjourn court from day to day until the finding of the jury, and rendering the judgment of the law thereon.]

6. Concerning the summoning of jurors. [Provides that it shall not be lawful for sheriffs to summon freeholders of any other than their own counties as jurors or witnesses, except in capital cases.]

7. Repealing the 2d section of the act of 1822, to limit the term of office of certain officers therein named; and amending the provisions of said act. [Provides that any officer of the County Court, except the sheriff, may be removed from office by a majority of the acting justices, three months notice being previously given in writing of such intended removal; or any clerk and master in equity or clerk of the supreme court may be removed by their respective courts, after having three months notice of such intended removal.]

8. To prevent all persons from teaching slaves to read or write, the use of figures excepted. [Provides that any person who shall teach any slave to read or write, or give or sell to them any books or pamphlets, shall, if a white person, be fined not less than 100, nor more than 300 dollars or imprisoned; if a free person of color, be fined, imprisoned or whipped, at the discretion of the court, not exceeding 39, nor less than 20 lashes; and if a slave, receive 39 lashes.]

9. Amending the act of 1829, to provide for the division of negroes and other chattel property held in common. [Provides that when the court shall order a sale of the property, the clerk of the court in which such petition is filed, or some other person appointed for the purpose, shall, after giving thirty days notice, sell such property and execute a title for the same.]

10. Amending the act of 1829, to vest the right of electing sheriffs in the several counties within this State in the free white men thereof. [Provides that the sheriffs elect shall give bonds under the rules prescribed by the above recited act, on or before 4 o'clock, P. M. of the second day of the court; that in case there should not be a majority of the acting justices present on the second day, then the sheriff shall give such bonds on or before 3 o'clock, P. M. of the third day; that no former sheriff shall be permitted to give such bonds or re-enter upon the duties of his office until he shows such court that he has paid over all taxes collected by him; and that no person shall be eligible to the office of sheriff who shall not hold the freehold required six months next preceding such election.]

11. Exempting Bibles and other books therein mentioned from execution. [Exempts from execution one Bible, Testament, Hymn Book, &c. in each family.]

12. To prevent the burning of court houses and other public buildings. [Makes the burning of the State House, any of the public offices of the State, any court house, jail, arsenal, clerk's office or register's office, felony without the benefit of clergy; and any person attempting to burn such public buildings, shall be whipped, put in the pillory, fined and imprisoned, at the discretion of the court.]

13. Repealing the 2d section of the act of 1806, to revise the militia laws of this State. [Provides that any person opposed from conscientious scruples to bear arms, shall be exempt from performing militia duty, except in time of insurrection or invasion, upon paying a tax of two dollars and fifty cents annually in lieu of such services. Such tax to be collected by the sheriffs and appropriated to the Literary fund.]

14. Directing the manner in which jurors may be summoned in certain cases. [Authorizes the Judges of the Superior Courts of Law to issue a special venire during term time, returnable instantly.]

15. Enacting, with sundry alterations and additions, the act of Virginia incorporating the Petersburg Rail Road Company.

16. For the distribution of "A system of Infantry Instruction for the militia Infantry" and "A system of Exercise and Instruction of Field Artillery, including manoeuvres for Light or Horse Artillery," among the several militia officers of this State.

17. Declaring that the repeal of a statute shall not effect suits brought before the repeal.

18. For the relief of the University of North Carolina. [Grants a loan of 25,000 dollars to the University; which loan, when made, and bond executed by the Trustees, shall create a lien upon the property, both real and personal, belonging to the institution.]

19. Amending the act of 1828, entitled an act to amend an act, passed in the year 1800, entitled an act concerning wrecks. [Divides the sea coast in Hyde county in to three districts, with a wreck master for each.]

20. Amending the act of 1826, concerning the entry of land in this State. [Authorizes entry takers to receive entries of marsh or swamp land when the quantity in any one marsh or swamp does not exceed 2,000 acres. This act not to extend to any lands which have been surveyed by engineers of the State with a view to the draining and reclaiming the same.]

21. To prohibit the circulation in this State, after the time therein mentioned, of Bank notes under five dollars, issued by the Banks of other States. [Prohibits the circulation after the 4th of July, 1832, of such notes, under the penalty of forfeiting the nominal amount thereof and incurring the costs of suit.]

22. Authorizing the appointment of commissioners to take the acknowledgment and proof of deeds, and instruments under seal, and depositions. [Authorizes the Governor to appoint one or more commissioners in each of any of the States or Territories to take such acknowledgment, &c.]

23. Fixing the fees of the clerks of the County and Superior Courts, and Sheriffs' fees.

24. Amending the act of 1819, giving to the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions power to regulate separate elections. [Provides that the county courts shall have power to fix and alter the places of holding separate elections.]

25. To prevent the circulation of seditious publications and for other purposes. [Provides that any person, who shall knowingly bring into the State with an intent to circulate, or knowingly circulate or publish such publications, or endeavor to excite insurrection, shall, for the first offence, be imprisoned not less than one year, be put in the pillory, and whipped, at the discretion of the courts and for the second offence shall suffer death without benefit of clergy.]

26. To prevent the gaming of slaves and to prevent free persons from gaming with them or suffering them to game in their houses. [Provides that any slave or free person of color violating this act, shall be whipped; if a white person, be fined and imprisoned.]

27. Amending the act of 1826, to prohibit the trading with slaves except in the manner prescribed. [Provides for the striking out of the word "and" immediately following the words "white oak heading," in the first section of said act, and inserting the word "or."]

28. To prohibit free persons of color from peddling and hawking out of the limits of the county in which they respectively reside. [Prohibits such peddling without an annual license from the county court, under a penalty of \$50; and further, shall be liable to indictment, and on conviction be fined and imprisoned at the discretion of the court.]

29. For the regulation of Patrol. [Makes it the duty of the county court in each county, should they deem it necessary, to appoint a patrol committee in each captain's district, whose duty it shall be to employ a patrol. The said court to lay a tax of not more than ten cents on each taxable slave to defray the expenses of the patrol.]

30. Extending the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. [Provides that the said court shall have original cognizance of all cases where it may be necessary on the part of the State to institute proceedings to vacate and repeal any letters patent for fraud, false suggestion or other cause; and shall have power to rescind such grants or letters patent should it appear that they were obtained by fraud or false suggestion.]

31. Amending the act of 1818, to authorize the county courts in this State to direct the sheriff to sell any slave that may be taken up and confined in any jail as a runaway after a certain length of imprisonment and public notice. [Provides that if the owner be unknown, or the slave die, or be removed from the jail by regular process before the time of sale, the county to pay the expenses of imprisonment.]

32. More effectually to prevent intermarriages between free negroes or free persons of colour and white persons and slaves, and for other purposes. [Provides that marriages between free negroes or free persons of colour and white persons shall be null and void; and clerks of courts issuing licenses and clergymen and justices marrying such persons, to be fined and imprisoned.]

33. More effectually to subject the lands of a deceased debtor to the payment of his or her debts. [Makes the land of such debtors liable for their debts for two years after the probate of their last will, or administration granted.]

34. To limit the time within which parties interested shall claim equity of redemption in personal property hereafter mortgaged. [A future on the part of the mortgagee to perform the conditions in the mortgage for two years from the specified time, bars all claim in equity to personal property so mortgaged.]

35. Authorizing the Governor to dismiss field officers in certain cases, and for other purposes. [Authorizes the Governor to strike from the list any colonel who may fail to make returns, or refuse or neglect to exercise his regiment when ordered so to do by the reviewing officer; and directs the Adjutant General to bring suit against any general officer who shall resign before he reviews his command.]

36. Amending the act of 1826, to prevent free persons of colour from migrating into this State, &c. [Provides that if any free person of colour migrates to another State, and is absent 90 days, he shall not return, unless delayed by sickness or other unavoidable occurrence.]

37. Amending the several laws regulating quarantine.

38. Amending the act of 1821, providing further punishment for harboring or maintaining runaway slaves. [Imposes a penalty of 100 dollars on any person who shall entice any slave from his or her owner.]

39. To preserve the public buildings in Raleigh. [Provides for the covering of the State House and Secretary of State's office with copper, tin or zinc.]

40. Explaining and amending the act of 1822, relative to insolvent debtors. [Provides that where an issue is made up, and the jury find fraud or concealment, and the defendant is committed to jail, he may avail himself, by making a full disclosure upon oath, of the benefit of the act of 1822.]

The publication of the private Acts and Resolutions are, unavoidably, deferred until our next.

State Legislature.

SENATE.

Wednesday, Dec. 29.

The bill to vest the right of electing Clerks of the Superior and County Courts in the people, being read the second time. Mr. Borden moved for its indefinite postponement, which was negatived 34 to 27 and the bill was ordered to a third reading.

The bill to prohibit the circulation of Notes of foreign Banks, under \$5, being under consideration, various amendments were offered and some of them agreed to. Mr. Martin moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill to the 3d Monday in November next, which was negatived 33 to 26, and the bill passed its 3d reading 34 to 25 and was sent to the House for concurrence.

Thursday, Dec. 30.

Mr. McFarland submitted the following Resolution, which on motion of Mr. McKay, was laid on the table:

Resolved, That the Public Treasury be authorized to use any part of the Literary Fund, should it be necessary, for the payment of the contingent charges of Government and the redemption of Treasury Notes for the ensuing year, and that he refund said amount so used to the literary fund, and report the same in his annual report.

Mr. Sneed, from the committee of Finance, appointed to examine into and adjust the accounts of William Robards, Public Treasurer, made a detailed report, in which he states that his accounts have been fully and fairly settled, and recommends that they be balanced on the books of the Comptroller.

Friday, Dec. 31.

Mr. Sneed, from the committee of Finance, to whom was referred the memorial of James G. ant, Comptroller of the Treasury, and also certain resolutions in relation to affording additional assistance to that officer and the public Treasurer, reported a bill to enable the Public Treasurer and Comptroller to perform the

services required of them. Read the first time.

The bill for the relief of the University of North Carolina, being read the second time, Mr. Wilson moved an amendment, which was rejected, providing that no loan should be made to the University, until the Trustees thereof convey to the literary fund, the stock owned by them in the Newbern Bank, as security for the repayment of the loan. Mr. McKay moved to add an additional section, which was carried 35 to 26, providing that said loan should not be considered as made, until the Trustees signify in writing, that the Legislature may, at any subsequent session, modify the charter of said institution and assume its management and the possession and disposition of all its property, real and personal. And the bill as amended, was read the second time and passed 40 to 19.

Evening Session.

The engrossed bill to establish a Superior Court of Law and Equity, in Macon county, was read the third time and ordered to be enrolled.

The bill for the relief of the University was read the third time. Mr. Lindsay moved for its indefinite postponement, which was negatived 43 to 8 and the bill passed its third reading.

Saturday, Jan. 1.

M. M. Farland submitted a Resolution to adjourn on the 5th of January, *sine die*. Considerable debate ensued on this proposition, but it was finally laid upon the table. The bill to limit the appointment of Judges of the Superior Courts to four years, was read the second time and rejected 44 to 17.

The bill to vest the right of electing Clerks of the County and Superior Courts in the people was read the third time. Mr. Ward moved to amend it, by adding County Treasurer, County Solicitor, Register, Surveyor, Constables and Entry takers. Mr. Williams of Martin moved for its indefinite postponement, which motion prevailed 34 to 25.

Evening Session.

The resolutions submitted in the other House by Mr. Bynum, and there adopted, were received for concurrence. After being read Mr. Sherard moved that they be laid on the table, which was carried 48 to 10.

Those who voted in the affirmative, were:

Ayes.—Messrs. Askeu, Barnes, Beasley, Blackwood, Brower, Caldwell, (of Iredell) Cooper, Crump, Davenport, Dick, Dickinson, Dobson, Gavin, Gudge, Guinn, Hare, Hill, Harris, Hawkins, Hinton, (of Beaufort) Hinton, (of Wake) Hoke, Howell, Jennings, Jones, Kerr, Lindsay, McDaniel, McKay, McIntyre, McFarland, McNeill, Marshall, Martin, Matthews, Meares, Melchor, Murchison, Perkins, Ray, Selby, Sherard, Williams (of Martin).—43.

Those who voted in the negative, were:

Nays.—Messrs. Boddie, Hill, Montgomery, Mosely, Ramsay, Spaight, Vanhook, Ward, Williams, (of Franklin) Wilson.—10.

The bill to exempt from execution, a certain portion of the lands of the citizens of North Carolina, was read the second time. Mr. Barnes moved for its indefinite postponement which was negatived 37 to 23. The bill then passed its second reading.

Monday, Jan. 3.

The whole sitting was occupied in the consideration of the engrossed bill to exempt from execution a certain portion of the land of the Citizens of North Carolina after having been read the third time, and sundry amendments being offered, Mr. Barnes moved that the bill, with the several amendments, be postponed until the 3d Monday of November next, which was agreed to by the casting vote of the Speaker there being 28 Ys and 28 Nys.

Those who voted in the affirmative, were:

Ys.—Messrs. Barnes, Brower, Crump, Dick, Hare, Hinton, (of Wake) Hoke, Howell, Jennings, Kerr, McDaniel, McFarland, Marshall, Matthews, Meares, Melchor, Montgomery, Murchison, Perkins, Spaight, Selby, Sherard, Simmons, Skinner, Vanhook, Walton, and Wilder.

Those who voted in the negative, were:

Nays.—Messrs. Askeu, Beasley, Blackwood, Boddie, Caldwell, (of Iredell) Cooper, Davenport, Dickinson, Dobson, Gavin, Gudge, Hall, Harris, Hawkins, Hill, Hinton, (of Beaufort) Lindsay, McKay, McIntyre, McNeill, Murchison, Ramsey, Ray, Sneed, Ward, Welch, Williams (of Franklin) and Wilson.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Wednesday, Dec. 29.

Mr. Henry submitted the following Resolutions which were read and laid upon the table and ordered to be printed:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Commons of the State of North Carolina, in General Assembly convened, That the general policy and prominent measures of the Federal Government meet with the support and approbation of this General Assembly.

Resolved, That while we will contribute our quota to any duties levied for purposes of revenue and defence, yet we cannot but consider the existing Tariff Laws as unwise, and unequal, and oppressive in their operation upon the Southern section of the Union, violating the spirit of the Constitution, and requiring such a modification as shall adapt them to the interests of the whole country.

Resolved, That the union of these States is the sheet anchor of our political safety, and is an object peculiarly dear to the Heart of every patriot, and must be preserved.

Resolved, That the distinguished public services of General Andrew Jackson,

his wise patriotic and independent administration of the General Government, entitle him to the confidence of his country, and show him eminently worthy of being re-elected President of the United States.

Resolved, That these resolutions, signed by the Speaker of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Commons, and be transmitted by the Governor, copy thereof to the President of the United States and another to our Senators in Congress, to be laid before the Congress of the United States at its present session.

Thursday, Dec. 30.

The House took up for consideration, the Resolutions of Mr. Bynum, in regard to the usurpations of the General Government, the Committee of the Whole having been discharged from the further consideration thereof. Mr. Worth moved that said Resolutions be postponed indefinitely. The question thereon, was determined in the negative, 83 to 44.

Mr. J. A. Hill, moved to amend the second paragraph of the Preamble, by striking out the words "such as the making of Roads and the cutting of Canals," and insert the words "of a local character and for local purposes." The question thereon, was decided in the negative 66 to 54. Mr. Mebane moved to add after the words "individual states," the words "more specifically enumerated in the President's Veto Message." The motion was rejected and after undergoing some verbal amendments, the said Resolutions were adopted, Yeas 73, Nays 47. Those who voted in the affirmative were:

Ys.—Messrs. P. Alexander, Arrington, Bateman, Bell, Blair, Eagle, Bragg, Branch, Brooks, Brown, Brower, Bryan, Burgin, Bush, Bynum, Calloway, Carter, Clark, Clemens, Cooper, Cox, Dodson, Donnell, Edmonston, Ellison, Flemming, Flowers, Fox, Garey, Glenn, Gwynn, Hale, Hilliard, Houlder, Hooper, W. Horton, J. Horton, Irion, Kendall, Larkin, Lawson, Little, Long, Lorez, Mebane, Moore, Shallen, McAfee, Nicholson, O'Brien, Rhodes, Sawyer, Singleton, Smith, Spaight, Spargins, Stockard, Swanner, Tatham, Wadsworth, Watts, Weaver, Webb, Wheeler, S. Wheeler, J. Whittaker, Whitley, Wilton, Wiseman, A. Wooten, Wyche, Ziglar.—73.

Those who voted in the negative, were:

Nays.—Messrs. W. J. Alexander, Allison, Barnhardt, Barringer, Buie, Chesson, Dowd, Dumas, Doster, Gaston, Gause, Grady, Harper, Henry, J. A. Hill, Thomas Hill, Leonard, Lilly, Lloyd, Mendenhall, Marshall, Monk, Murphy, McGhee, McMillan, McNeill, Orr, Pearson, Peoples, Folk, Purcell, Rand, Rowe, Sasser, Shipp, Sikes, Simmons, Skinner, Sloan, Stephens, Uzle, White, Winston, C. Wooten, Worth Wright and Barnard.—47.

Friday, Dec. 31.

On motion of Mr. Henry, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole. Mr. Wyche, in the Chair, upon the following resolutions heretofore submitted by Mr. Worth, viz:

Resolved, by the General Assembly of North Carolina, that although the Tariff Laws as they now exist, are unwise, unequal in their operation and oppressive to the Southern States, yet this Legislature cannot concur with the extreme, violent and dangerous remedy to which the South Carolina doctrine of Nullification manifestly tend.

Resolved, that in the sentiment, "this Union must be preserved," we recognize principles which challenge the approbation of every Republican and which promise to save the Republic from dissolution and anarchy.

Mr. Fisher moved to amend the resolution by inserting the words "in the opinion of this Legislature," after the word are; and Mr. Barringer moved to strike out all the said resolution after the word Legislature, and insert, "does not recognize as constitutional, the right of an individual State of this Union, to nullify a law of the United States."

On these propositions to amend and on the general merits of the subject, an animated and protracted debate ensued.—These Resolutions and amendments were advocated by Messrs. Barringer, Gaston, O'Brien, Henry, J. A. Hill, Worth and Fisher and were opposed by Messrs. Bynum, Mebane, and Sawyer. The amendments were finally adopted and the Resolutions as amended, were reported to the House, and read as follow:

Resolved, by the General Assembly of North Carolina, that although the Tariff Laws as they now exist, are in the opinion of this Legislature, unwise, unequal in their operation and oppressive to the Southern States, yet this Legislature does not recognize as constitutional, the right of an individual State of this Union to nullify a law of the United States.

The second Resolution was reported in its original shape.

Mr. Blair moved that the Resolutions be postponed indefinitely, and supported his motion in a brief but spirited speech. The motion was negatived 88 to 26.

Mr. Bynum moved to strike out of the first Resolution, all after the words Southern States and insert "yet this Legislature would deprecate any doctrine, the tendency of which would have the effect to dissolve the Union, of these States." On this proposition some debate arose, in which Mr. Bynum supported and Messrs. Edmonston & Cooper opposed it. It was decided in the negative, 79 to 37.

Mr. Spaight moved to amend the first Resolution, by striking out the whole

thereof, after the words *Southern States*, and insert, "yet this Legislature is too warmly attached to the Union of these States to hazard a resort to the extreme remedy of Nullification." Mr. Spaight gave his reasons at some length in support of his amendment and in opposition to the general object of the Resolutions. He was followed on the same side, by Mr. Bregg, in an eloquent speech. They were replied to by Mr. Barringer, who cautioned the House against swallowing the gilded pill offered by Mr. Spaight. The question was decided in the negative.

Mr. Spaight moved then to strike out the whole of the first Resolution, and demanded the yeas and nays. The question was decided in the negative 90 to 24. Mr. Stedman moved that the resolutions lie on the table, which was negatived 93 to 19.

The amendments proposed by the committee of the whole were concurred in by the House, and the question being upon the adoption of the resolutions, Mr. Spaight moved that the question be put on the resolutions separately, and the House so ordered.

The first resolution was adopted by the following vote, Ayes, 37, Nays, 27. Those who voted in the affirmative, were.

Yea.—Messrs. Allison, Arrington, Barnard, Barnhardt, Barringer, Bateman, Bogle, Branch, Brooks, Brower, Burgin, Calloway, Chesson, Clark, Clemons, Cooper, Cox, Dodson, Donnell, Down, Dozier, Dumas, Ellison, Gary, Gaston, Gause, Glenn, Granly, Harper, Henry, J. A. Hill, T. Hill, Houlder, Hooper, W. Horton, J. Horton, Iron, Jarvis, Larkins, Leonard, Lilly, Lloyd, Lorets, Mendenhall, Monk, Moore, Morris, Murphy, M'Affee, M'Gehee, M'Millan, M'Neil, O'Brien, Orr, Pearson, Peoples, Phillips, Polk, Purcell, Rand, Rowe, Sasser, Shipp, Sikes, Singleton, Skinner, Sloan, Smith, Spurgeon, Swanner, Tatham, Wadsworth, J. Weaver, White, S. Whitaker, J. Whitaker, Whitley, Williams, Wilson, Winston, Wiseman, A. W. Wooten, C. Wooten, Worth, Wright, and Edmonson.—87.

Those who voted in the negative were Nays.—Messrs. E. Alexander, Blair, Bregg, Bryan, Bynum, Carter, Fleming, Flowers, F. Foy, Guinn, Haley, Kendall, Little, Long, Mcbane, Nicholson, Rhodes, Sawyer, Spaight Stedman, Stockard, Uzzle, Watts, Webb, Wheeler, Willey, Wyche.—27.

The second Resolution was read and adopted unanimously. Yeas 113. The House then adjourned at half after 5 o'clock.

Monday, Jan. 3.

Mr. Wyche, from the Committee of Finance to whom was referred that part of the Governor's Message, relating to James N. Forsyth, made a detailed Report accompanied by sundry resolutions, in which it is recommended that the balance due on former appropriations, be paid over to the sisters of the deceased. The Resolutions were read the first time.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. Polk from the select Committee, to whom was referred the duty of collecting, examining and arranging in proper order such documents and proceedings as relate to the Declaration of Independence by North Carolina, made a detailed report thereon, concluding with sundry Resolutions to carry into effect the subject of the Reference, which were adopted and sent to the Senate for concurrence. This report we will endeavour to publish hereafter.

The divorce.—A married couple determined to be divorced; but not being able to agree, with respect to the disposition of the children, referred the dispute to an aunt, to whose arbitration they respectively agreed to submit. "We have three children," said the husband, "I insist upon keeping two; the third shall be left to the care of the mother." "But I," said the mother, "have a right to two; the care of one will be more than sufficient for you." "There is no way of settling this dispute," said the aunt, with the true gravity of a judge, "but by waiting for the birth of a fourth child, you can then separate upon equal terms." This decision restored good humor.—The contending parties embraced, and the idea of a divorce was forgotten.

Candidate for the Presidency.—In consequence of the intimation given by Gen. Jackson, that he will not serve as President for another term, several persons have nominated distinguished men, to whom they are partial, for the office.—We have received the following letter, which we publish as a matter of courtesy. It is gratifying to know that the election will not be again thrown into the house of representatives, by reason of their being too many candidates.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Having noticed a place in sundry papers—going the rounds—nominating by intimation, I. Dow for the next President of the U. S. &c.

Fellow Citizens—I shall not offer myself as a Candidate for the Presidency—not viewing my natural and acquired talents adequate to the approaching fully important station from '33 to '37—though a public character for 36 years, and have some little acquaintance with men and things, experimentally. And I hope that no other native Citizen will offer, who is not fully qualified for that

Important Trust in that period of time! Dec. 30th, 1830 LORENZO DOW. N. B. Printers through U. S. please give the above an insertion. L. D. The Rev. Mr. Dow, as we learn, has inferred from an examination of the prophecies, that this period will be one of general disturbance in the moral and political world.



FIAT JUSTITIA QUAT CULUM.

Salisbury:

JANUARY 18, 1831.

We received no letters or papers by the last Southern mail. And the papers due by the Northern mail two weeks since we did not receive until Thursday last.

There will, in consequence of the new arrangement of the mails, necessarily be, for some weeks, some irregularity in the receipt of our paper by our mail-subscribers; this we hope they will bear with until we can procure some remedy.

Legislature.—The Legislature of this State adjourned on Saturday morning the 8th inst. after a session of fifty five days, which is about the length of the two preceding sessions.

In another column will be found a list of all the public acts; the private acts and Resolutions have been excluded this week for want of room. Such of them as are of a general nature or of interest to this section of the State shall be published next week. The quantum of legislation, it will be seen, is as great if not greater than at any previous session, as to the quality our readers can judge for themselves. For want of room we must defer commencing a review of the proceedings of the whole session until our next, when we will do so and continue the same until we have finished the whole. We wish in a more particular manner to call the attention of our readers to the political resolutions introduced into the house of commons, and there acted on, but which received, as they call it, *the go by*, in the Senate. If ever there was a time since the establishment of our government that called for the vigilance and action of the friends of State-rights, the present is one. The House of Commons did their duty on the subject, but the Senate has given the enemy much room to talk.

The last Raleigh papers give us the State of the vote on the State-right Resolutions: agreeable to promise we have published them in another part of our paper: The yeas and nays will be found under our legislative head. How any person who calls himself the friend of Genl. Jackson could vote against these Resolutions, we are unable to divine. But we will resume the subject hereafter more in detail.

We are glad to see that something, as little as it is, has been done for our suffering University. A loan of \$25,000 has been granted—the trustees pledging all the funds of the University for its payment. We hope by the time the next legislature meets, the importance of preserving this Seminary will be impressed upon the mind of every member, and that they will do something worthy of the State of N. C. for our only literary institution and one too which has sent forth so many bright ornaments to our bar, our pulpit and our Legislature.

We would call the attention of our readers to a communication of Gov. Gilmer to the legislature of Georgia and to the proceedings thereon, which are to be found on the 1st page of our paper. It will be recollected that some time since an Indian, in Hall county, killed a white man, was tried, convicted and condemned by the Superior court of Georgia, held for said county. An appeal was made to the Supreme court of the U. States and the Chief Justice under a writ of error cited the Gov. to appear at the Supreme court to be held in the city of Washington on the 2nd Monday of this month. The citation has been disregarded and the sentence of death has been executed upon the murderer. We don't know what his Hon. Judge Marshall will, next, do; but let the consequences be what they may, and tho' we may have to regret them yet we must applaud the mild, firm and dignified assertion, by the legislature of Georgia, of the Sovereignty of the State. This case has brought the States and the Genl. Gov. in direct conflict and the great question seems to be on the eve of being settled, whether the States have any reserved rights or not? Or whether they are to be controlled in the exercise of them by seven men? If they are where is all our boasted liberty? It exists only in name. The States will be reduced to mere insignificant corporations, to be governed by a tyrannical Aristocracy. We hope this example will have the effect of awakening the enemies of those who contend for the spirit and letter of the constitution and induce them to abandon a system which, we fear, will lead to the destruction of the fair proportions of that fabric which was reared with so much care—in which we have so long and so happily lived, and in which is archived the most sacred relic of the liberties of enlightened man. May the dispenser of all good, so direct and counsel them that they will

lose the evil of their ways, had prevent them from committing so unbalanced an act! May it still be said that it is unimpaired by the many rude shocks which it has received.

Through the politeness of the Hon. A. Boncher and the Hon. S. F. Carson, we have received a continuation of the public documents, communicated to Congress by the President, from the various departments. We have noticed some of them, and the others shall be attended to, as soon as our limits will permit.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A Citizen" has been received and shall be attended to in our next.

During the absence of the Editors "A Citizen of Stokes" was received and mislaid; if we can lay our hands upon it, we will attend to it.

Mr. Addison the Co-Editor of the Camden Journal, having disposed of his interest in the establishment, the whole now belongs to the able and witty Editor, Mr. Daniels. He announces his intention of enlarging his sheet as soon as practicable. We wish him all the success which he deserves. Mr. Daniels is well known, not only as a witty but an able writer, and the large quantity of Editorial matter always to be found in the columns of the Journal is the best evidence that he is not idle. The character of industrious and talented may be given him without departing from plain matter of fact, and ought to give him a good support.

We will refer our readers to the 1st page of our paper for an interesting account of the proceedings of the Legislature of South Carolina, upon the subject of Convention. It will be seen that though there was a majority in favour of Convention, yet there was not a constitutional one of two-thirds.

Foreign.—The great quantity of Legislative news in our paper of to-day has prevented us from giving any detailed accounts of the foreign news which has been received by the last arrivals. Besides the change in the English ministry which we mentioned in our last, the papers are filled with rumours of a contemplated war between Russia and France; should this take place, a general war will be the inevitable result. England must and will unite with France to curb the already too great power of the Autocrat of Russia. The latter is said to be marching two hundred thousand men into Belgium; if this should be the case France will pour in thousands of free and spirited Frenchmen to resist her. Besides the National Guard an army of 300,000 is said to be collecting on the Frontiers of France waiting for the movements of the Russians. No cause save an enmity to the free principles which are so rapidly spreading in Europe can be assigned for the course of the Autocrat.

Earl Grey, who is at the head of the new ministry in England, announced in a speech in the house of Lords, that the new ministry had solemnly pledged themselves to support three leading principles of policy, which are "1. A correction of those abuses which have been introduced by time into the representation of the people. 2. An unsparing retrenchment of all but the most unavoidable expenses in the public establishments. 3. A complete system of non-interference on all those questions which were now disturbing and distracting the Continent of Europe, so far as the national honor would permit." If they should stick to these, tranquility may be restored in England, tho' the distresses of the people are great.

By request we publish the following list of the Field Officers of the 63d Regiment of the Militia of this State. They are as follow, viz:

SAMUEL LEMLY, Col. Comdt.
JOHN F. MCCORKLE, Lt. Col.
CHS. F. LIPKARD, Major.
MICHAEL BROWN, Pay-Master.
BURTON CRAIGE, Adjt.
WM. HOWARD, Quarter-Master.
WM. M. LOCKE, Assistant Q. M.
SAM'L. RIBELIN, Sergeant Major.

A DIARY.

The Hon. Gabriel Moore, (formerly of Stokes county in this State,) has been elected Senator in Congress from Alabama for the next six years, after the 4th of March next.

The Legislature of Ohio convened on the 9th ult. Mr. Sam'l. R. Miller, (the Jackson candidate) was elected speaker of the Senate and Mr. James M. Bell, (the Clay candidate) speaker of the house of Representatives.

The Hon. E. K. Kane has been elected Senator in Congress from Illinois. He is friendly to the Administration. Gen. John M. Robinson has been elected in place of the Hon. John McClean, deceased. Mr. Baker was appointed by the Governor, but the legislature, it is seen, would not confirm the appointment.

Mr. Hendricks has been re-elected Senator from Indiana, for the next six years.

The legislature of Alabama has passed Resolutions approving of the administration of Genl. Jackson, and recommending him as a suitable person for the next Presidency.

The legislature of Georgia passed 167 laws during the last session. They must have been pretty busy as all this was done in nine weeks.

The French troops at Algiers are still harassed by the natives. They hang around the town and have created great alarm among the inhabitants.

By the last arrivals from Europe, the British orders in Council have been received by which the British Colonial ports are opened to American vessels.

The rumour of a war between Russia and her allies and France has had a sensible effect in Liverpool upon the Market. Wheat had advanced some little. The demands for cotton were greater than had been, and the price had advanced. The last Richmond Compiler says it had a tendency to make flour rise in that market. Holders seemed reluctant to sell.

Libel Suits.—A blacksmith in Alabama having been slandered, was advised to apply to the courts for redress. He replied, with true wisdom, "I shall never sue any body for slander; I can go into my shop and work out a better character in six months than I could get in a court house in a year." How instructive this! *Spirit of the Age.*

MARRIED, in this county, on 6th inst., by the Rev. George Boger, Mr. Andrew P. Rossian to Miss Sophia Shuping, daughter of Andrew Shuping, Esq.

THE MARKETS.

Salisbury, Jan. 15.—Cotton (in seed, 32, clean 74, flour 24 to 44, corn 65 to 70, beef 24 to 3, bacon 10, molasses 30, lard 10, salt none, sugar 10 a 12, coffee 12 to 18, flaxseed 60 to 70, apple brandy 40, peach do 45 to 50, tallow 7 to 8, feathers 23, beeswax 16 to 18, oats 30 to 33, pork 4 to 44, wheat 70 to 75, bagging 16 to 18, rope 10 to 12, glass box 8-10, 50 feet 23, iron 50 a 624, butter 6 to 8.

South Carolina bank bills 14 cts. dis. Georgia do 3.

Fayetteville, Jan. 6.—Cotton 8 30 a 84; bacon 6 a 7, apple brandy 40 a 45, corn 60 a 65, flaxseed 1 a 1.10, flour, new 44 a 48, molasses 30 a 324, sugar 9 a 11, salt 70 a 75, whiskey 40 a 45 wheat 70 a 75.

Camden, Jan. 8.—Cotton 84 a 94, flour 26 50, out of the wagon, Camden Mills, 27 50, wheat 31 1-3, corn 75, oats 32, salt 75, whiskey 40 a 45, bacon 124.

Charleston, Jan. 1.—Cotton 9 a 104, flour 5 a 54, whiskey 31 a 35, bacon 7 a 84, hams 11 a 13, best kind of bagging 18 to 23, salt 50 a 55, corn 56 a 58, coffee 11 a 144.—North Carolina bank bills 14 a per cent discount, Georgia, 1 per cent premium.

Cheraw, Jan. 6.—Cotton 8 a 94, flour, 44 a 5, corn 624 a 75, brandy peach 47 a 50, do, apple 50.

Columbia, Dec. 30.—Cotton 7 to 10, Flour bbl. 34 a 6, whiskey 38 to 40, molasses 45 to 50.

Hillsboro' Female Seminary.

THE Winter Examination ended on the 7th inst. The next Session will commence on Thursday, the 20th January, 1831. This Institution has now been in successful operation five years, and continues, notwithstanding the pecuniary straits of the times, to receive a full share of public patronage.—The course of studies, though liberal, is yet regulated so as to give no undue precedence to the ornamental branches of Education, and to allow of no intrusion upon the regular school hours.

A neat and well selected Apparatus, together with a handsome Cabinet of Minerals, facilitate the task of instruction in the several studies of Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, and Mineralogy. Two Teachers are always present in the School, and it is their constant aim to ensure obedience and promote improvement; not by blows, but by arguments of affection and self-respect. Rewards and punishments are administered with a parental hand.

The Superintendent deems it proper to state, that his health is so far restored, as to enable him, as formerly, to give his personal attention to the School. Any Pupils that may come recommended to his care, will either be taken into his own family, or else placed in eligible boarding houses, and receive from him a parental oversight.

The moderate terms of Board and Tuition, together with the deservedly high reputation of Hillsboro', for health, good society, and religious privileges, justly demand the attention of Parents and Guardians.

Terms of Tuition, half payable in advance:
4th Class \$10 50
2d & 3d Classes 13 00 } Per Session.
1st Class 15 50

Music \$24
Drawing & Painting 10 } Per Session.
Needle work from 1 to 3.

Board can be had in the best families of the place at \$9 per month, including wood, candles, washing, &c.
W. W. GREEN, Superintendent.

The Editors of the N. Carolina Journal, Cape Fear Recorder, Newbern Spectator, Edenton Gazette, Roanoke Advocate, Washington Times, and Viner's Journal, will please insert the above four times, and send their accounts to the Treasurer of the Hillsboro' Female Seminary. 4:57

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Statesville, N. C. on the 1st of January, 1830.

John Browning
James C. Bruce
Dr. Thomas W. Bell
Richard Buxton
Robert Brown
George Conahour
James Carrigan
Alexander Duxing
William Doxan
Wm. H. Ellis
Allen Gill
James L. Hill 3
Richard Hall
Eliza Harris
James Jones
James Jones
Amos Jacobs
John Kitchen
John Luck
Henry Lowery
Ephraim Lewis
Lollar
Henry D. Lollar
Alexander C. Lackey

W. KERR, P. M.

Female School.

THE subscriber's FEMALE SEMINARY (within one mile of Hillsboro') is opened this day for the reception of Scholars. Terms for board, tuition, books and stationery for a session of five months, 75 dollars. Scholars may be received at any period of the session, and a corresponding deduction made in the charges. The course of studies will be as comprehensive as is consistent with a thorough instruction in the most essential branches. Instruction will be provided for such as desire it, in Music, Painting and the French Language at the usual extra charges. D. W. ANDERSON.

January 34, 1831.

Notice.

I WILL expose to public sale, on the 31st and 2nd of January inst. all the personal property belonging to the Estate of Deat. J. L. Ferrand, dec'd. (except negroes,) consisting of Stock of every description, Farming utensils, valuable Household and Kitchen furniture, and other articles of personal property. At the same time I will rent the real Estate of said dec'd., including his Town property. A credit until the first of January 1832, will be given to purchasers—bond and security will be required. R. MACNAMARA.

Jan. 12th, 1831.

Carriage-Making BUSINESS.

THE subscriber having purchased the Horse Shop and Lot of Mr. David Kettler, in the town of Charlotte, N. C. on the main street, northeast of the Court House, opposite Mr. Buttrick's shop, respectfully

fully informs the citizens of Charlotte and the adjacent counties, that he is preparing to commence the

Carriage Manufactory.

in all its various branches. He will be prepared in a short time to make to order, on short notice, such as, Coaches, Barouches, Phaetons, Jersey Wagons, Gigs, pannel & stick, Sulkeys, &c. &c.

All of which will be executed in the most recent Northern plan and style of workmanship, on the most reasonable terms, to correspond with the times. He will be able in a short time to procure the services of first rate workmen; his materials are of the best quality, and his manner will at all times be selected with particular care. From an experience of at least twelve years in his line, and most strict attention to business, he flatters himself he will be enabled to give entire satisfaction to those who may patronize him.

Repairs of every description will be done on the shortest notice, and most moderate terms. NATHAN BROWN.

N. B. Will be taken to the above business, an APPRENTICE BOY, one that can come well recommended to be of steady and industrious habits; such at the age of 15 or 16 years, may meet with good encouragement. 2:34 N. BROWN.

Charlotte, Dec. 24th, 1830.

State of North Carolina.

STOKES COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law,

OCTOBER TERM, 1830.

EVE SNOW vs. Wm. Snow: Petition for Divorce. In this case, it is ordered that three weeks notice be given in the Western Carolinian printed at Salisbury, to take depositions on the part of the plaintiff, which depositions shall not be taken in less than twenty days after the last notice. Test: T. T. ARMSTRONG, ckb.

December 20th, 1830.

Rowan County.

Superior Court of Law,

APRIL TERM, 1830.

MARY CHAMBERS vs. Henry Chambers. Petition for divorce. In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of the State, it is ordered by the court that publication be made 3 months in the Western Carolinian, that the defendant appear at the next Superior Court to be held for Rowan county, at the Court House in Salisbury, on the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and plead, answer or demur to said petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte. Witness, G. G. Giles, Clerk of said court at office, the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in March, A. D. 1830. 3ml57 H. Y. GILES, c. &c.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Washington, Nov. 17, 1830.

PENSION AND BOUNTY LAND REGULATION. THE many impositions which are attempted in relation to Pension and Bounty Land Claims, have caused the Department of War to establish a regulation, which declares that all attention will, in future, be given to applications from persons who act as Agents, unless they are known at the Department, or are vouched for as respectable persons by some one who is known.

Notice of this regulation is hereby given, and that all may be informed thereof, it is requested that publishers of the laws of the United States in the respective States will insert the same in the next page of their respective papers for three months.

By order of the Secretary of War, A. L. EDWARDS, First Clerk Pension Office, WILLIAM GORDON, First Clerk Claims Office.

